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very late dates obtained for this species, July 21-22 and November 7-8.

Yellow Mackerel (*Caranx crysos*), October 21-22 is a late date for its occurrence locally.

Trigger-fish (*Balistes carolinensis*). October 5 is a late date for this rare species.

Puffer (*Spheroides maculatus*). Many were met with on almost every trip. Though their numbers fell off the middle of October they were obtained on the last trip made, November 7-8.

Spiny Boxfish (*Chilomycterus schoepfii*) One July 21-22. It became more frequent beginning September 23.

Shark Sucker (*Echeneis naucrates*). One taken October 10-11 is a late date.

Daylight or Star Flounder (*Lophopsetta maculata*) was present on June 1 and throughout the season, but not recorded on five trips between August 1 and September 20.

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MORE ABOUT A YELLOW PERCH PROBLEM

Referring to an article "A Yellow Perch Problem" in *Copeia*, No. 88, it certainly is a peculiar situation. My own theory in regard to conditions in these two ponds has been that the perch in the big pond have run out with long years and increasing numbers until, like the trout in certain streams, they have grown smaller and smaller in average size, possibly for lack of food. There are such large quantities of them that the pickerel and bass can not keep the numbers down; therefore, they multiply beyond all possibility of securing food to make them grow.

On the other hand, in the upper pond there are so many pickerel that the number of perch is all the time kept reduced and those that survive find some food. The pickerel in the big pond grow large and fat while

those in the upper pond are small and thin and never in very good condition.

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GROWTH OF FISH IN DIFFERENT WATERS

Referring to a note on the Yellow Perch published in *Copeia*, No. 88, the information in regard to the two waters is not sufficient to warrant drawing any conclusions. Generally speaking, it would naturally be expected that the pond of larger area would produce fish of the largest growth.

The variation in the maximum size of various species of fish in different waters has never been fully accounted for. It often happens that a chain of lakes inhabited by brook trout yields a maximum growth of a pound or more in one lake; in another lake, perhaps, a half-a-pound, and in a third lake of perhaps larger area than the other two trout in great abundance of a size seldom exceeding a quarter-of-a-pound in weight. This variation applies also to many other species. It has been my personal experience on one trout pond of about 35 acres with a maximum growth varying from year to year according to the number of fish inhabiting the pond. In other words, if the pond was fished hard, thus reducing the total number of adult fish which reached the spawning grounds, the average weight of the mature fish was quite a little more than in years when the pond was not fished so hard and larger numbers of mature fish reached the spawning grounds. In this particular case the fish when ascending to spawn were trapped and it was possible for a number of years to record the number of mature fish ascending a tributary stream for the spawning function as well as the average weight of the fish.

On general principles the abundance of food determines the maximum growth of fish in such a pond.

The perch are more versatile in their food habits